The People's Korea

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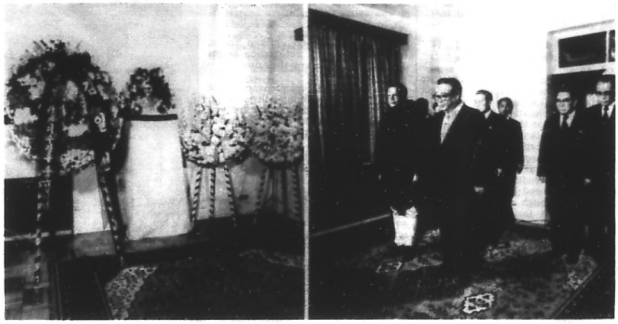
President Kim Il Sung Expresses Condolences to Indian Leaders



President Kim Il Sung visited the Embassy of the Republic of India in Pyongyang on November 2 and expressed condolences over the demise of Her Excellency Indira Gandhi. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA) – Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 1 sent a message of condolence to Giani Zail Singh, President of the Republic of India, upon the sudden demise of Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

The message reads:

Upon hearing the grievous news of the sudden demise of Her Excellency Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, I express my deep condolences, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my behalf, to you, the Government of the Republic of India and the Indian people.

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi was the outstanding state leader of India and the prominent stateswoman of the Third World.

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi made enormous efforts to develop the friendly relations between Korea and India.

The demise of Her Excellency Indira Gandhi constitutes a heavy loss to the Indian people and the world peace-loving peoples.

I cannot hold back my sorrowful feelings over her death.

The exploits performed by Her Excellency Indira Gandhi for the prosperity and development of India and peace in Asia and the rest of the world will remain forever.

Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA) – Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on November 1 sent a message of condolence to Rajiv Gandhi, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress.

The message reads:

I have heard the shocking sad news that Her Excellency Indira Gandhi, President of the Indian National Congress, Prime Minister of the Republic of India and your beloved mother, unexpectedly passed away.

I express my profound condolences to you, the Indian National Congress and the Indian people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi was an outstanding leader of India who embarked on the political arena in her early years and devoted her all to oppose imperialism and colonialism and achieve the country's independence and its independent development.

As one of the prominent political activists of the Third World, she also greatly contributed to expanding and developing the non-aligned movement, great political force of our times, and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Her Excellency Indira Gandhi was on good terms with us and always directed deep concern to the development of the friendly relations between Korea and India.

Though Her Excellency Indira Gandhi passed away, the brilliant exploits she has performed for the prosperity and development of India and the accomplishment of the common cause of the world peace-loving people will remain forever.

DPRK Party and Government Delegation Led by Vice-President Pak Attends Funeral

A party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Mr. Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-President of the DPRK attended the funeral of Indira Gandhi, President of the Indian National Congress and Prime Minister of the Republic of India on Nov. 3.

Mr. Kim Jong Il Gives On-the-Spot Working Guidance In Pyongan Prov.

Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave on-the-spot working guidance to the work of industrial domain in North and South Pyongan Provinces from October 22 to 24.

In this period he visited the Rakwon Machine Plant, Pyongbuk Smeltery, Factory No. 121 and various other industrial establishments, encouraging the vigorous endeavours of our workers and working people who are performing feats of heroism in the drive to create the "speed of the 80s", rallied close around the party and the leader, and putting forward important tasks which would serve as a guideline in developing the Juche-based industry to a higher stage and bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

He was accompanied by Mr. Yon Hyong Muk, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Mr. Pak Nam Gi, Kim Si Hak and Kim Gwang Jin, members, and department directors, of the WPK Central Committee; Mr. Kim Byong Ryul, Member of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Party; Mr. Mun Song Sul, member, and first deputy director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee; and personages concerned.

Mr. Kim Jong Il conducted working guidance at the Rakwon Machine Plant on October 22.

He went round the oxygen separator branch factory, large-size engineering shop, drilling machine shop and various other production processes, acquainting himself with production conditions down to details, and highly praised the workers of Rakwon for successfully building modern machines by their own efforts, fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Noting that the workers of Rakwon with the tradition of self-reliance have carried out without fail any difficult task, once called for by the party and the leader, from the period of the war up to this day, Mr. Secretary said that the workers and technicians of the plant have covered a thorny path of their own accord to give even a little more profit to the country.

Noting that the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and unbounded loyalty to the party and the leader displayed by the workers of Rakwon are very precious in the revolutionary struggle, he stressed that all the factories throughout the country should actively emulate their model.

The young leader said that in order to increase the production of oxygen separators, the second stage project of the oxygen separator branch factory should be finished in a short period and necessary machine tools and other installations be supplied in time.

He advanced the tasks of producing more of efficient drills suited to the conditions and sending them in sufficiency to mines including the Musan Mine.

He stated that for the normalization of machine production at a high level skilled workers should be trained in a

(Continued on page 2)

Pyongyang Proposes N-S Red Cross Talks

The DPRK on Oct. 29 proposed that preliminary talks on humanitarian issues between north and South Red Cross officials be held at the truce village of Panmunjom on Nov. 20 according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

North and south Korea have already agreed to convene a meeting of economic officials on Nov. 15 also at Panmunjom, to discuss a DPRK proposal on Oct. 3 for north-south economic cooperation.

The Korean Central News Agency on Oct. 29 reported that Son Song Pil, Chairman of the DPRK Red Cross sent a letter to his south Korean counterpart, Ryu Chang Sun through the direct Pyongyang-Seoul telephone link, pro-

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Development of Agriculture in Korea (16)

Experience of DPRK in Modernization of Poultry and Livestock Farming

(Continued from the No. 1,214 issue of The People's Korea)

All units raising domestic animals are waging a vigorous struggle to protect them against all kinds of diseases under the slogan, "Sanitation first, sanitation second, sanitation third."

Chicken, duck and pig plants are surrounded by trench-like anti-epizootic ditches and fences to prevent snakes and other wild animals from slipping in.

The animal tenders and other limited people are allowed to go in and out of the plants through a quarantine room furnished with facilities for bathing, disrobing and disinfection.

Breed eggs, hatcheries, and instruments for animal raising, not to speak of the inside and outside of the pens, are thoroughly disinfected by antiseptic solution and ozonized air. Raw materials for assorted feed are also disinfected.

Preventive inoculations against infectious diseases are regularly given in the chicken, duck and pig plants and all other places where domestic animals are reared.

Veterinary drug factories equipped with up-to-date facilities produce various necessary preventives and diagnostic liquids on their own.

Thanks to the establishment of the anti-epizootic system infectious diseases of domestic animals which raged in our country before liberation such as chicken pest, pig pest, cattle plaque, foot-and-mouth disease and brucellosis were completely eliminated a long time ago and fowl diseases including Marek's disease and leucosis disappeared.

Fifth, production centres for machines and equipment necessary for the mechanization and automation of work in the poultry and pig plants have been solidly built up.

Already from the early stage of the modern poultry industry, great attention was paid to freeing the tenders from back-breaking labour and increasing their per-capita output. Our poultry and stock raising machine factories turn out machines and equipment for assorted-feed factories, feed-processing machines, incubators, chicken coops, feeders, ventilators, automation gauges and all other devices on their own.

The repairs and maintenance shops which have been built in poultry and pig plants with social assistance serve well as repair bases of the plants concerned and, moreover, contribute to the further acceleration of the mechanization and automation of production processes in the plants through technical innovations.

Sixth, primary attention has been paid to the training of technical personnel in poultry and livestock farming and scientific researches in this field have been kept ahead of production.

Before liberation we had only a small number of livestock technicians and veterinarians as in other branches of the rural economy. And there was no research institution in the veterinary and stock- and poultry-raising fields.

In order to train our own technicians in this area, the state took measures after liberation to establish a veterinary and animal-husbandry university and set up an agricultural university in each province and an agricultural college in each county. As a result, within a short period of time we came to have a big army of qualified technicians and specialists who could run large-scale modern chicken and pig plants in a scientific and technical way.

In order to develop scientific researches in poultry and livestock raising, we organized research institutes specializing in its different scientific branches and laid their firm material and technical foundations.

At present the Academy of Agricultural Sciences has under its wing the Poultry Engineering Research Institute, the Veterinary Research Institute and the Animal-Husbandry Research Institute, under which are functioning the experimental stock farms for different domestic animals.

These institutes have specialized research groups for the studies of breeding, feed, rearing and tending, veterinary and epizootic prevention, stock-raising machines, management of animal husbandry and other branches. These groups cope with the problems of immediate production techniques and the scientific and theoretical problems for the future.

Interior of the Kaesong Chicken Plant

3. Successes Scored in Poultry and Livestock Farming

With modernization and industrialization pushed forward vigorously in our poultry and livestock farming, the output of animal products increased rapidly.

In 1980, 400,000 tons of meat and three billion eggs were produced. This means that the production of eggs increased 25 times and meat, 4.5 times as against 1960, that is, before the application of industrial methods in the production of animal products.

As the level of modernization in poultry and stock farming rose, the standard of feed consumption per unit of animal products fell markedly.

Feed consumption is: some 120 grammes per egg, 2.2 kilogrammes per one kilogramme of duck, two kilogrammes per one kilogramme of chicken, and 4-4.5 kilogrammes per one kilogramme of pork.

The number of fowls and domestic animals reared by each tender has increased to 6,000-10,000 laying hens, 15,000 capons, 13,000 quails and 2,000 porkers respectively.

With the successful progress of modernization in poultry and stock raising, the working people who could not afford to eat eggs and meat at all before liberation, are now able to have them at all times.

All these achievements in poultry and livestock farming are the brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung who has devoted his life entirely to the good of the people. He showed the orientation and ways for the development of the Juche-based animal husbandry and guided the people to implement them.

Today, poultry and livestock farming is confronted with the task of further consolidating the existing material and technical foundations and placing technical and economic management on a new scientific and technological basis to turn out more animal products at lower costs.

When this new task is fulfilled, production will be normalized on a higher industrial basis in the chicken, duck and pig plants, so that egg and meat production will increase markedly and the people's demands for animal products will be satisfied still better.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

prospective way and deep attention be paid to the work with technicians so that they might fully display their creative ingenuity.

Pointing out that production culture is excellent at the Rakwon Machine Plant, he said that the plant should be kept clean in the future, too.

He emphasized that the side-line production base should be built up more solidly to improve the supply service for the workers.

Mr. Secretary expressed the belief that the workers of the Rakwon Machine Plant would certainly fulfil with credit in the future, too, their assignments, very difficult and vast as they are.

Mr. Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot working guidance to the Pyongbuk Smeltery on October 23.

He went round various production processes of the enterprise, acquainting himself in detail with the production conditions, and expressed deep satisfaction with the building of one more powerful non-ferrous metal production centre of the country and vigorous endeavours being made to boost the non-ferrous metal production.

Saying that the smeltery was built well hygienically and culturally in a proper place he put forward militant tasks facing the enterprise.

He set forth a production target to be attained by the smeltery within the two years to come and stressed that to attain this goal, the management and operation should be improved and, at the same time, related branches should fully ensure raw and other materials in time.

He said that all the processes should be built up better on modern lines to be a model enterprise, a standard enterprise so that the smeltery built in the 1980s might bear comparison in the distant future.

The young leader put forward the task of constantly lifting the workers' level of technique and skill and vigorously carrying out the technical innovation movement to extract all the valuable metals and normalize production at a high level.

He noted that many trees should be planted in the compound of the enterprise and in the surrounding area to beautify the scenery and keep the enterprise clean at all times.

Mr. Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot working guidance to Factory No. 121 on October 24.

He acquainted himself with various processes including the paper and toilet paper shops and their production conditions and set forth concrete tasks before the factory.

Saying that as paper carries weighty importance in carrying out the three revolutions, the production of paper should be increased, he stressed that full capacity operation should be ensured by fully supplying the factory with raw and other materials to produce a greater quantity of paper.

He advanced the task of producing various kinds of good quality paper at the factory, while boosting its production capacity.

He emphasized that as the factory produces clean paper including toilet paper, it is important to keep the inside and outside of the factory always in a hygienic and cultural way.

He visited many other production units in North and South Pyongan Provinces, setting forth concrete tasks of industrial domain and ways to carry them out.

Korean People Are Very Warm-Hearted And Very Cheerful: Former Miss Philippine

By Kwon Ye Suk
PK Staff Reporter

A 1984 Japanese women's meeting to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Tokyo on Oct. 21 with more than 1,300 attendants.

The meeting was sponsored by the Japanese women's liaison society for solidarity with Korean women.

Three foreign guests were invited to the meeting.

A People's Korea's staff reporter talked with Ms. Maita Gomez, one of three foreign guests.

Here are excerpts from the interview:

* * * * * * * *

Ms. Maita Gomez

Q: How have you been involved in the movement for democracy, peace and anti-nuclear?

A: I started as a student activist in the 1970s and in the university. I was part of a nationalist movement because in the Philippines we cannot have democracy until we are free. When martial law was declared, I worked with peasants in the countryside. Now I am working with women.

Q: What is the main content of the peace movement of Gabliela?

A: The peace movement in Gabliela is different in context in the Philippines. The peace movement is the coronary issue not a central issue because the Philippines is different from Japan where basic needs and some basic democratic rights exist. Since our government is an anti-people one we can not expect to make any gains in the peace movement without changing the government. So, our efforts are principally directed at changing the government.

Q: Please tell me about women's role in the democracy movement in the Philippines.

A: First, I think we can say that it is a task of women just like men to shoulder the burden of nationalism and democracy in the Philippines. I make no distinction between roles men and those for women. The women must do what they can do – all the different tasks in the struggle, in the same way as men.

But the women have an extra job. They must also organize women and work for women's rights and women's liberation, because women suffer from double oppression. So, the task of women is also double.

Q: I would like to have your comments on south Koreans' struggle for democracy and for human rights.

A: In the Third World, we will never have women's rights, democratic rights or human rights, nor will we have a guarantee of peace before we send U.S. imperialism home and we kick them out.

You see, all struggles in our own country – in Korea and in the Philippines – must reject U.S. imperialism, a base for aggression not only in its own country but in other countries.

U.S. bases in Korea can be used not only to suppress Koreans but also the people of the Philippines. And U.S. bases in the Philippines can be used not only against the Filipinos but also against the Koreans.

We cannot talk of peace if we are not against American imperialism. So, we must also have close ties between our people's because we are fighting an international system. So, we must also be internationalists.

You can expect our solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people and the struggle for peace in Asia. But I think that we will be able to help Korea at the most by fighting U.S. imperialism, by kicking them out of the Philippines because that is where we are and that is where we can best fight from. But I would like very much to discuss questions with Korean women and to get to know them more.

We can also work out how we can help each other better.

Q: Mr. Kim Dae Jung has decided to return to south Korea from the U.S. within this year.

May I have your comment on his resolve?

A: It is a very difficult choice. If Mr. Kim Dae Jung goes to south Korea, he is running the risk of outright repression like what happened to Aquino.

He will have to work in a limited sense – in other words, in the sense that he will not be able to speak for Korea, but for Chon Du Hwan.

He will be forced to limit his activity. On the other hand, if he stays in the United States, he cannot organize anything from there. So, the question is very difficult to answer.

Q: The DPRK in January this year proposed to have tripartite talks with the United States and south Korea on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

What is your response to this initiative of Pyongyang for Korea's reunification?

A: I think that it is an actual fact that the United States has a real power in south Korea. It has a military power in south Korea.

But this does not mean that the United States represents the legitimate voice for south Koreans. South Korea can talk with north Korea. And north Korea must talk with the United States, I think, separately, because south Korea did not declare war on north Korea.

In a way, south Korea is conquered by the United States. But the United States does not admit the fact that it conquered south Korea. So it must not speak for south Korea.

Therefore if north Korea proposes to talk now to America and south Korea together, that's a really very, very big concession to the United States. A very big concession.

Q: What do you think of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people?

A: I think there is no question about it in my mind and that it is of utmost importance. It is very, very important. I hope that we will have more opportunities to develop friendship between Korean and Filipino women.

We will be very very glad to have Korean women as guests in the Philippines. I promiss you to take care, very good care of them. I am talking about Korean women in Japan, Korean women in south Korea and Korean women in the DPRK. We welcome them all as long as we are common friends in the cause of democracy.

Q: What is your impression of Korean women in Japan?

A: I was very impressed by the fact that the Koreans are trying to maintain their cultural identity. Because sometimes when people suffer discriminations, they begin to deny their identity in order to avoid suffering discrimination in stead of taking part in the struggle, asserting their identity and confronting their problems.

I have been quite impressed by the stand of the organization of Korean women in Japan (the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan) – how the Korean women have been able to reach out to Japanese women to win support from them for their struggle for reunification and for their struggle against discrimination.

I was very much impressed by Korea University when we went there yesterday (on Oct. 22). Korea University students seem also very very knowledgable about the problems of Korea.

Do you know that in the Philippines we do not even have such a university. We don't. And we are supposed to be free. So, as I said at the university yesterday, I think that the establishment of that university is a very important step in the long struggle of the Korean people for reunification. I think that one day the Korean people will look back on that university. It is part of their history: Once upon a time, we had to build a university in another land because we could not live in our own land and we hadn't to maintain our identity in that other land.

The Korean people are very very warm-hearted and very cheerful. It's very easy to feel at home with Korean women.

I would love to go to the DPRK.

Plofile:

Ms. Maita Gomez (Philippine)
She is an activist of the National Alliance, the center of the people's action against the dictatorship of Marcos which is very active now in Philippine, and the member of the Bagliela, women's union for the democratic reformation, equality and anti-nuclear.

Former Miss Philippine, mother of 4 children.

Tower of Symbol of Korea-China Friendship Rebuilt on Expansion Basis

A ceremony for the completion of the reconstruction of the tower of friendship on an expansion basis was held in Pyongyang on October 25.

The tower of friendship situated at the foot of the picturesque Moran Hill in the capital was newly rebuilt on an expansion basis on the eve of the 34th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War (October 25, 1950).

This tower, a symbol of the Korea-China friendship, is standing 30 metres high (20 meters in the past) in all grandeur, occupying an area of 120,000 square metres.

The tower was built with 1,025 pieces of natural granite and marble symbolic of October 25.

An inscription on the facade of the tower says the imperishable feats performed by fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers and the blood-sealed friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples will shine forever.

Standing on both sides of the tower are groups of sculptures vividly showing the struggle of CPV fighters and their assistance to the Korean people in the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Preserved in a marble box inside the tower are two lists of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Drawn on three walls of the tower are large mural paintings showing the CPV's entry into the Korean War and its struggle in the period of the war and the period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

The tower has made its wonderful appearance in a short period less than a year.

The Friendship Tower which had been reconstructed on an expansion basis was inaugurated with a due ceremony on Oct. 25.

The tower of friendship rebuilt on an expansion basis to be an immortal monument will hand down generation after generation the Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and is being constantly consolidated and developed.

DPRK Red Cross Chairman Sends Letter to S. Korean Counterpart To Resume N-S Talks

PYONGYANG October 29 (KCNA) – The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the south Korean Red Cross to hold on November 20 preliminary contact between delegates of the Red Cross organisations of the two sides in connection with the resumption of north-south Red Cross talks.

This proposal was contained in a letter sent by Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Ryu Chang Sun, south Korean Red Cross Chairman, on October 29 through north-south direct telephone.

The letter says:

I would like first of all to extend thanks to your Red Cross for having cooperated in the delivery of our compatriotic relief goods for the south Korean flood victims.

The handover of relief goods conducted between the north and south Red Cross organisations amid the great interest of people at home and abroad was a historic event, the first one of its kind in nearly 40 years since the country and the nation were divided and a great auspicious event of the nation which made a great contribution to removing misunderstanding and mistrust stored up long between fellow countrymen and to promoting concord and unity between them.

This precious first step made by the north and south Red Cross organisations must not be confined to the handover of relief goods but be continued to a great nation-wide march for alleviating the sufferings of fellow countrymen caused by the division of the country and the nation and, further, laying a bedrock for national reunification.

Out of this desire I made clear on October 3 when the handover of relief goods was nearing completion the stand of our side on resuming the talks between the Red Cross organisations of the two sides which had been at a deadlock for 11 years.

It is gratifying that this time your side showed an affirmative response to this.

We think resuming at an early date the north-south Red Cross talks by turning to account the precedent of the contacts and cooperation that were realized with so much efforts between the Red Cross organisations of the two sides with the delivery and receipt of relief goods as an occasion constitutes a very urgent realistic demand for resolving the problem of alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen dispersed and promoting the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of the nation.

And we cannot but take into consideration the fact that a long period has elapsed since the deadlock of the full dress north-south Red Cross talks.

Hence, we deem it necessary to have a preliminary contact for the smooth resumption and progress of the full-dress talks.

The preliminary contact may cover practical issues arising in the successful advance of the talks such as the date of the 8th round of the talks, the composition of the delegation, the reaffirmation of the agenda items and other procedural matters.

Our side proposed to have the preliminary contact between delegates of the two Red Cross organisations in the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 10 a.m. November 20, 1984 and intends to send 3 delegates and 2 suit members to the preliminary contact.

Looking forward to an affirmative response from your side.

S. Korean Spy Captured In Pyongyang

PYONGYANG October 27 (KCNA) – The competent organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public recently the arrest of Ryom Gyu Hwan, a spy infiltrated into the northern half of the Republic by the U.S. imperialists and their stooge the Chon Du Hwan clique for the purpose of terrorism and spying, and results of his examination.

Noting that the enemies are these days incessantly infiltrating spies into our area through the sea and land and third countries for spying and terrorism in the desperate bid to destroy the socialist system and the gains of revolution in the northern half of the Republic and provoke a new war in our country, the competent organ said: Ryom Gyu Hwan is one of the great many spies arrested after being infiltrated into the north by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets.

According to his confession, the spy Ryom Gyu Hwan, thirtythree years old this year, was born in Rippo-Ri, Ryanghwa-Myon, Puyo County, South Chungchong Province, and resided in Ungam-Dong, Unpyong-Gu, Seoul, served in the Third Army Corps of the south Korean puppet army in the period from October 1972 to September 1975, and, after demobilised, served at the Paekje Industrial Company run by his elder brother till he turned a spy on August 13, 1977, yielding to the intimidation of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and tempted by 1,200 dollars.

After becoming a spy, he systematically smelled out the patriotic activities and tendencies of south Korean students and people and reported them to his patron once every week at a secret spot of contact in Kwanghwamun, Seoul, and, in this course, prepared himself gradually for the execution of an espionage mission.

In the month-long period from July 17 to August 17, 1979, he received in camera an education run through with anti-communist idea from an intelligence officer in room No. 402 on the fourth floor of the Choson Hotel in Seoul and in the period from August 19 to September 4 that year, he underwent a practical training to worm his way into the northern half of the Republic, flying between Kimpo Airport and Narita Airport, Tokyo, Japan.

From December 1979, on orders from the U.S. CIA and the puppet CIA, he received spy education for his infiltration into the northern half of the Republic and operation there in many places on the outskirts of Seoul and inside cars, serving as a waiting chauffeur of the Arirang Tourist Taxi Company.

The spy education ranged from foreign trip procedures (application for the passport, emigration and immigration procedures, application for a visa, foreign traffic rules, etc.) to smuggle himself into the northern half of the Republic, to Taegwondo art, revolver shooting, use of poisoned needles, discrimination of poisons, and so forth.

After undergoing the spy training, Ryom Gyu Hwan was given the following mission from Tom Johnson, an intelligence officer of the U.S. CIA on July 2, 1980:

Firstly, to convince the north Korean authorities that he had been active after forming a communist organisation, ask them for help and support in his armed uprising or anti-"government" movement in south Korea and come back with tasks assigned him;

Secondly, in case he could not come back, to lie low as an auto driver and terrorize leading cadres of the Party and the Government;

Thirdly, in case he could come back from the north after infiltrating it, to keep in his memory the whole course of his infiltration and the whole course of his examination by the competent organ.

On the above-mentioned mission, Ryom Gyu Hwan left Kimpo Airport on July 18, 1980, to make his way into the DPRK through Japan or another third country in the guise of a "patriotic democratic young man."

Upon arrival at Narita Airport in Tokyo, Japan, on the instructions of his master, he watched for a chance, staying in Tokyo, Osaka and other places, guided by Kim Hyo Chom, a secret agent of the U.S. CIA, who was active under the disguise of the chief of the trade section of a south Korean medical appliances company. He tried to worm his way into the northern half of the Republic through the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), an inviolable overseas citizens' organisation of the DPRK, speaking over the telephone to various branches of Chongryun "help me to go to the north by any means" and "I came here at the risk of my life, leaving my family, unable to repress resentment at the thought of the Kwangju incident. Help me well."

But, the foolish attempt of Ryom Gyu Hwan was foiled by highly vigilant Chongryon functionaries.

Failing to infiltrate the spy Ryom Gyu Hwan into the northern half of the Republic through Chongryun, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets persistently manoeuvred to smuggle him into the north through a third country.

Seeing through such manoeuvres of the enemies in advance, the competent organ of the DPRK arrested him the moment he made his way into the north and stripped bare his true color.

Making public this fact, the competent organ of the DPRK declared:

With no amount of attempt can the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique do harm to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our socialist fatherland, and their foolish manoeuvres will be frustrated at every step by our vigilant people.

Another Provocative "Ssangryong 84" War Exercise Held in S. Korea

The south Korean junta is getting more frantic with war exercises code-named "Ssangryong 84" to invade the DPRK, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The provocative war exercises which began on Oct. 22 with an "emergency mobilisation" of more than 15,000 men of the "homeland defence reserve forces" and 1,000-odd vehicles of all kinds in Seoul, Kyonggi Province, Kangwon Province and other areas reached the climax with a large-scale "coordinate operation" in the western sector of the front on Oct. 25.

Having mobilised ground force units including command forces and the "homeland defence reserve forces" and all sorts of artillery pieces, tanks and even fly corps, the Chon Du Hwan junta frantically whipped up a war fever for northward invasion, firing guns at random from early morning that day with loud cries about operations "in case of emergency."

While paying lip-service to "dialogue" and "exchange," pressed hard by public opinion at home and abroad which has risen high with the delivery of our relief goods for south Korean flood victims as an occasion, the Chon junta is getting all the more frantic with war exercises and anti-communist campaign against the DPRK so as to mar an atmosphere of concord and unity between north and south.

Air Mobile Exercise

The Chon Du Hwan junta staged another air mobile exercise against landing operation on Oct. 26 with the mobilisation of more than 80 helicopters, 105mm artillery pieces and other combat equipment, vehicles and a large army force, crying about "threat of southward invasion", according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist junta whipped up a war fever that day, airlifting the mobilized combat equipment and army forces by helicopters to operation areas.

Growing Voice Calling for Transfer Of Venue of 1988 Seoul Olympics

Amid growing opposition to the venue of 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, a head of the Italian Olympic Committee recently raised the question "whether to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Europe or in Seoul as agreed upon."

He expressed his belief that the next Olympiad could be held in Europe, and his estimation, Paris and Barcelona, are willing to host the games.

Meanwhile, Caslav Veljic, General Secretary of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee on Oct. 18 declared that Yugoslavia is ready to host the 1988 Olympiad and has ample conditions.

Follows the roundup of the international voice calling for transfer of the venue of the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul, compiled from KCNA and other news sources:

National Olympic Committees

Italy

The Yugoslav paper **"Borba"** October 10 said:

At a meeting in Rome of European Olympic Committees Franco Carraro, Chairman of the Italian Lawyers Association and head of the Italian Olympic Committee, raised the question "whether to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Europe or in Seoul as agreed upon."

This prominent and influential sports figure thinks that, if the Olympic Games were held in Seoul, more countries than before would boycott the time-honoured games.

He believes that it conforms with the interests of all countries not to hold the next Olympic Games in Seoul but to move the games from it to another place in order to defend the Olympiad and its spirit of friendship.

Franco Carraro believes that, under the prevailing situation, it is not proper to hold the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul.

It is his belief that the 1988 Olympiad could be held in Europe.

According to his estimation, Paris and Barcelona, Spain, are willing to host it.

Yugoslavia

Caslav Veljic, General Secretary of the Yugoslav Olympic Committee, when he was interviewed by a KCNA correspondent in Belgrade on October 18, said many complex problems have arisen internationally in connection with the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games.

He said:

At present many countries of the world have no diplomatic relations with south Korea and many countries have already expressed their opposition to the holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul.

This cannot but be a great problem in the international Olympic movement.

The 1988 Olympiad is faced with heavy difficulties owing to the problem of its venue.

Complex problems like those at the time of the Los Angeles Olympic Games have been raised again this time.

In this connection, Franco Carraro, Chairman of the Italian Olympic Committee, recently held a press conference in Rome and advanced a proposal on moving the site of the 1988 Olympiad from Seoul to Europe.

The initiative of Franco Carraro who is also Chairman of the European Federation of National Olympic Committees is very interesting and worthy of consideration, I think.

The International Olympic Committee will hold two big meetings this year to solve these complicated problems which have arisen in the Olympic movement.

If the meetings discuss the problem of the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games again, we will support the proposal on moving the venue and declare that we are ready to offer Belgrade as a site.

Yugoslavia is ready to host the 1988 Olympiad and has ample conditions.

Yugoslavia, a non-aligned country, has a determination to contribute to the solution of the present complicated problems in order to enhance the role of the International Olympic Committee and the international Olympic movement and hosted many international games including the winter Olympic Games.

What is important at present is to overcome the worldwide crisis created in the Olympic movement at an early date and defend the spirit and idea of this movement.

Much efforts are needed to hold the 1988 Olympiad in Belgrade.

But we will offer with pleasure our capital as the venue of the 1988 Olympiad for a greater purpose and interests, for the development of the Olympic movement and for world peace and friendship among peoples.

Socialist Countries

Attendants at a meeting to delegates of sports organizations of socialist countries which was held in Prague shared the concern expressed by sports activists of some countries about the designation of Seoul as the venue of the next Olympic Games, according to a Tass report October 22.

They stressed that the international Olympic Committee should take concrete steps for providing normal conditions for the participation of all countries in the 1988 summer Olympic Games.

Tanzania

As the bulk of the African countries including Tanzania and many countries of the world have no diplomatic relations with the south Korea, they would not send their teams to the next Olympiad, if it were held in Seoul, declared President of the Tanzanian Olympic Committee Raphael Kubaga on October 26 when he was interviewed by a KCNA correspondent in Dar-Es-Salaam.

He said:

As widely known to the world, Korea is divided into two owing to the outside forces' occupation of south Korea and the situation on the Korean Peninsula is very strained and complicated.

Under such situation, it is not reasonable to hold the next Olympic Games in Seoul contrary to the view of the international Olympic movement or in view of the interests of the national Olympic committees.

Our Tanzanian Olympic Committee, like those of all other countries, will present a recommendation calling for holding the 1988 Olympiad in other place but Seoul.

Lesotho

The Lesotho National Olympic Committee on August 31 sent a message to the International Olympic Committee demanding the transfer of the venue of the 1988 Olympiad to another place from Seoul.

Saying that the 1988 Olympiad must not be misused for political purpose, the committee demanded in its message that the venue of the Olympic Games should be trnasferred to another place where safety is ensured from Seoul which is unstable politically.

South Korea is not free politically and there safety is not guaranteed, stressed the message.

* * * * *

Foreign Papers

Sweden

The Swedish paper **"Bohuslanningen"** August 15 said that the Seoul Olympiad which the south Korean authorities will host in 1988 will also be unable to escape a split due to the political complexity.

It continued:

Korea is a divided country and the danger of war is increasing there.

The U.S. forces are present in south Korea and the south Korean authorities ruthlessly violate human rights, enforcing dictatorship.

And the Seoul authorities are not recognized by the socialist countries including the Soviet Union.

Therefore, the Seoul Olympiad will be also split.

If the Seoul Olympiad also becomes a crippled one, the Olympic Games will further lose their international character and sports idea.

Denmark

The Danish paper **"Land Of Folk"** August 14 carried an article under the title "Olympics in the United States", which said:

The recent Los Angeles Olympic Games were entirely for the United States.

Now the Olympic Games are misused.

It cannot but cause apprehensions about the Olympiad that the south Korean authorities, the puppet of the United States, are making preparations for the 1988 Olympiad.

Nigeria

The Nigerian paper **"National Concord"** October 20 said that the Seoul Olympiad is faced with a danger as it is expected that many countries would boycott it.

The Olympiad should be held in a safe place where peace is fully guaranteed in accordance with its idea, stressed the paper.

Peru

The Peruvian paper **"La Republica"** October 17 noted that the International Olympic Committee received opinion from many countries that the venue of the next Olympiad should be moved from Seoul to other place for a political reason.

Finland

The Finnish paper **"Uusi Suomi"** October 12 in an article titled "The Cloud of Boycott Is Already Hanging Over Seoul", said:

No one believes that the 1988 Olympiad will be successful.

If the Olympic charter is not abided by, we will not participate in the Seoul Olympic Games.

The International Olympic Committee should bear responsibility for the consequences to be entailed in case the Olympic Games are held in Seoul of south Korea which has no diplomatic relations with the socialist countries.

Malaysia

Meanwhile, the Malaysian paper **"New Straits Times"** October 11 under the title "Seoul Olympiad Must Be Moved To Another Place", quoted Franco Carraro, Head of the Italian Olympic Committee, as saying at a meeting of the European Olympic Committees that the change of the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games to another place is the only solution.

Guyana

The Guyanese paper **"New Nation"** September 2 strongly held that the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games must be changed to other place from Seoul.

In an article titled "Seoul Is Not Suitable For Olympiad" the paper said:

Many countries of the world demand the change of the venue of the 24th Olympic Games from Seoul.

The whole world knows that south Korea is a complete colony of U.S. imperialism and a horrible place where human dignity is ruthlessly trampled underfoot and terrorism prevails.

South Korea, therefore, cannot be the venue of the Olympic Games.

Nepal

The Nepalese paper **"Matribhoomi"** August 22 in an article headlined "To Maintain the Idea of Olympiad Is a Matter of Great Urgency" said: The lesson of the Los Angeles Olympic Games shows that Seoul is unfit for the 24th Olympiad.

Worse still, it made another mistake by deciding to hold the next Olympiad in Seoul.

If this goes unchecked, it is obvious that a large number of countries would reject it and the word of the Olympic movement vanish for good.

Chon Asked to Assure Kim Dae Jung's Safety

— 64 U.S. Congressmen Send Letter to Chon —

WASHINGTON — Sixty-four members of the U.S.Congress have asked south Korean strongman Chon Du Hwan to assure the safety of opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, who plans to return to his homeland from the United States later this year.

The plea was made in a letter to Chon, signed by 59 Democrats and 5 Republicans, and released Oct. 25 by Democratic Representative Barbara A. Mikulski.

They urged Chon to grant Kim "the full restoration of his civil and political rights."

They said they were writing the letter "in the hopes of avoiding another tragedy like that which happened to Benito Aquino when he returned home from exile last year."

Aquino, a former senator and popular opposition leader, was shot to death as he arrived home in the Philippines.

"We believe that granting Mr. Kim amnesty and restoring his political rights would contribute to national reconciliation and would enhance the international reputation of the (south) Korean 'government'," the letter stated.

The letter also urged Chon to lift the ban imposed on 98 other south Korean political leaders, including former opposition party leader Kim Yong Sam and former 'prime minister' Kim Jong Pil.

Ms. Mikulski said a copy of the letter was sent to President Reagan.

She said she hoped he would also take "a personal interest in ensuring the safety of Mr. Kim and in promoting a democratic rule in (south) Korea."

The DPR of Korea (1980-1982) Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (9)

(Continued from the previous issue)

We learned that public officials are obligated to participate in physical labour one day at least in a week for the good of the country by way of helping farmers, repairing dwelling houses or roads.

The Koreans do not know annoyances by bureaucrats. They help one another in action. It is illustrated well by free medical services (diagnosis, hospitalization and medicine), paid maternity leave, paid holidays and paid convalescence and recuperation, and free education (from primary to higher education).

Paid leave is usually granted for 14 days to a month. But, besides these days, we were told, there are as many red-letter days and holidays throughout the year. Working people above the age of 60 (55 for woman) are qualified for the old-age pension. All who have lost working ability temporary or entirely also enjoy the benefits of social security and free medical services.

To fairly value the living standards of the Koreans, we should take into account all the factors in their income. In fact, there is neither the rich nor the poor in Korea. The state supplies the people with food, clothing (especially for children) and other daily necessities, dwelling and various kinds of amenity service at low prices or fees which go down continuously year after year. Traffic fees are low. Heating, water and electricity are also provided at state expense for a large portion.

If we take into account these social benefits and nominal salary, we can see that nominal salary may appear to be modest compared with that in other countries, but the real income per capita of the population is considerably high.

In fact, all the Koreans enjoy a substantially guaranteed social income that, in addition to paid money, consists of not a little amount of benefits in kind the like of which cannot be seen in other countries.

Shops are alive with customers and always have a rich stock of goods.

Each apartment house and village have shops. Luxuries and semi-luxuries are sold in department stores.

In this country everything is done to steadily improve the welfare of the entire people. Man is the central factor of everything.

Factories are dispersedly distributed to avoid pollutions.

We should acknowledge the fact that the reconstruction started from 1954 was indeed a colossal and miraculous undertaking.

Korea was once razed to ground literally.

It is not a surprise that foreign visitors cannot come across remains of the past (of course, I don't mean those restored by the Koreans with tender care). The "land of morning calm" which was once subjected to all tribulations has risen with a new look.

One may feel that the Koreans have an "insignificant number" of cars. It is true that the avenues of the capital and other motorways are very deserted in the foreigners' eyes because there are no traffic nuisances, confusions and pollutions. Instead, Pyongyang has the matchless metro and a large army of trolley buses. Large and small villages and settlements are linked with a ramified network of bus and railway service.

The state secures the service of car according to the needs of people. Priority is given to public traffic. This is clearly a deliberate choice. The Koreans travel by foot if it is a short distance. Therefore, they are very healthy. Few Koreans suffer from obesity, cholesterid and traffic accidents.

Social measures taken in this country are evidently hastening the future in all respects. They are very instructive to foreign observers.

Chapter 7

"ON-THE-SPOT GUIDANCE"– ITINERARY GOVERNMENT

There are few war leaders who make themselves strategists of peace and state building, the most difficult art, after taking an active part in the liberation of their country. More often than not, they, once liberators, become invaders and colonialists.

President Kim Il Sung is an exception to this general rule. He who had been guerrilla commander and ingenious inspirer in two national-liberation wars – one lasted 15 years and the other 3 years – mobilized his people for reconstruction and nation-building.

As already seen above, his popularity in peace time is due mostly to his "on-the-spot guidance" strategy. He always shows interest in a success made at one place, visits construction sites, attends the inaugural ceremonies of factories, hospitals and nursery schools, and draws up a plan for building a base of higher learning. In this course, concretely acquainting himself with the progress of work he gives directions to improve production here and promote the well-being of the working people there. His work of this sort is not confined in a definite week. As it were, he is "a man on the scene".

We were particularly impressed, everywhere, by the President's concern about satisfying the needs of the people, answering their expectations and doing were told that the President had called at it 60 times and at another place people said that he had given them instructions 120 times. In the place he had visited has been set up a small board bearing white letters on the red ground to mark the event.

We were particularly impressed, everywhere, by the President's concern about satisfying the needs of the people, answering their expectations and doing away with even the slight inconvenience still remaining in their life.

Having great influence, he always pays deep attention to every aspect of the people's daily life. Herein lies, without doubt, the secret of his success with and his "charisma" over, the masses who deify him and unanimously respond to his instructions as to improving production, labour administration and wealth distribution.

I should like to give a brief account of a bit of the chequered history of Korean nation to show what great sufferings this people went through in not remote past due to foreign occupation and the abominable war ravages.

While still pupil President Kim Il Sung was greatly struck by the extreme misery of those who surrounded him or whom he met and physical and mental tortures they suffered. He made up his mind to establish a humane fair order when time came. Those who came to supreme power except him, are liable to indulge in amenities of power and glory and take an interest in other things than building of plants or a health centre.

The President puts supply service above anything else. The point is not to make the Korean people suffer again the brutal suppression and slavery the underwent in the past. In Korea equality is in force so that there are neither the rich nor the poor, the wealth created by the labour of all the people is distributed as fairly as possible, social well-being promoted to the maximum, and the "intellectualization" of the whole society pushed forward without letup.

Nothing is too luxurious or high-priced, so that the improvement of the people's living standards is not interfered with. In towns there are palaces placed at the disposal of all, their masters. We visited, no doubt, unique structures: schools, up-to-date hospitals, children's palaes in Pyongyang and provincial capitals, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, a health centre, the like of which can hardly be seen elsewhere in the world. We witnessed the true enthusiasm of the people to build and finish in one or two short years, as if this was the time limit allowed to them in reality, architectures of a dimension worthy of a unified 50 million nation. These people who are proud and dignified, strict with themselves, cheerful, orderly, artistically-minded, disciplined, imaginative, very kind and deeply interested in defending their independence, sovereignty and security, have done a colossal work for 30 years from scratch.

In April 1982 President Kim Il Sung inspected first the urban structures which made Pyongyang one of the best and most harmonious capitals good to live in the world. Below I will introduce some of them.

THE TOWER OF JUCHE IDEA SYMBOLIZING DIGNITY AND GREATNESS OF MAN

Man and his dignity, Chajusong and creative ability – these are most precious and important in the world. Man is the master of everything and decides everything. Man is at the core of the Juche idea. The Juche idea represents a torch shedding rays forever over the world, a lighthouse illuminating a new road ahead of mankind and a beacon fire lighting up the road to liberation and independence for the Korean people and leading them to happiness, peace and prosperity at the speed of Chollima, a legendary winged steed galloping against time.

Such is the substance of the message engraved on the Tower of Juche Idea, a magnificent white natural granite tower of a height of 170 metres crowned with a 20-metre-high torch which is set up on the bank of the Taedong River, facing the Grand People's Study House.

The Tower of Juche Idea was unveiled on April 15, 1982. The tower is covered with 17 stone blocks on both flank sides and 18 each on front and backside. Putting them together, we will have the figure of 70 symbolizing the age of President Kim Il Sung or 25,550 in the terms of days. The flanks of the pedestal of the tower are embossed with baskets filled with 70 Kimilsung flowers and magnolias, a token of wishing President Kim Il Sung a long life in good health. Access to the lift and to the interior is given by two natural granite doors, each weighing 3 tons. And the wall between the two doors is faced with marble and jem stone plaques bearing the names and positions of prominent personages and 232 groups for the study of the Juche idea from 73 countries that are interested in the cause of President Kim Il Sung and the Juche idea.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Mt. Kumgang" by Chon Chang Mo, 1983

DPRK's Goal: Intellectualize The Whole Society

An American journalist named Walter W. Miller, who covers the Asia-Pacific region for the Cox Newspaper from his base in Tokyo, spent 12 days in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in August. He was able to interview numerous government officials, including Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, and travel extensively in the central and southern part of the country.

Following is one of his dispatches which was carried by Pacific Stars & Stripes, October 11, 1984:

Music lessons are integrated with book work to help eliminate the "difference between mental and physical work."

So Myong Sok puts down his book, stands up from his desk and, with a smile and a firm handshake, greets the first American he has ever met.

"Hello. How are you?" says the 12-year-old So in English.

On this particularly hot August afternoon in Pyongyang, North Korea, So was at home, enjoying his one-month summer vacation from school. He was reading a book of modern North Korean short stories.

Tall for his age and muscular, So said he was spending his vacation by reading and swimming at his neighborhood pool.

He said his favorite subjects are "math and English" and someday "I would like to be a swimming coach."

So lives with his parents, his grandmother and an older brother, a student at the university here named after North Korean President Kim Il Sung.

The family's four-room apartment is in the city's Chollima district and the middle school So attends is only a short walk away.

Both of So's parents work and their combined monthly salary is about $100.

Living costs, however, are cheap. Cho Se Bok, So's 48-year-old mother, said the monthly rent for their apartment is $1.40 in the summer, $2.35 in winter.

Moreover, education costs in North Korea are paid for entirely by the government, as is the tab for school uniforms and books, throughout the 11 years of compulsory elementary, middle and high school education. College and university students pay 20 percent of the fee for their books, with the difference paid by the government.

There are 5.1 million students in North Korea today, said Byon Yong Rip, an Education Ministry official.

In addition, there are 3.5 million toddlers in nurseries and kindergartens.

When 35 yeras of Japanese occupation of the Korean Peninsula ended in 1945, Byon said, there "were no universities or colleges in the North. And about 80 percent of the people were illiterate.

"Now there is a literacy rate of 100 percent and we have 183 universities and 600 colleges," he continued.

Byon said the country's education system is "now producing all the technicians we need" and that the main task facing educators "is to improve the quality (of education) and keep up with the rapid increase in science and technology."

Education is a lifelong occupation in North Korea, Byon said. There are, for example, factory, farm and fishery colleges throughout the country where workers attend classes at night.

The grandiose goal of this, Byon said, is "to intellectualize the whole society — to improve the technical and cultural standard of the working people so there will be no difference between mental and physical work."

He conceded that this "will be a very gradual process."

A typical school day for So and his colleagues elsewhere in the country begins at 8 a.m. and does not end until 6 or 7 in the evening. The school week is 5½days.

For four hours in the morning, students pore over their books and receive lectures from their teachers. After about a two-hour lunch break, they have special instruction in a wide range of subjects as well as sports.

For example, during the afternoon session at Pyongyang's Rung Ra Boys' Senior Middle School, students go to language labs, conduct biology and chemistry experiments and learn how to drive trucks and tractors.

Once a week, explained Rung Ra headmaster Man Yang Il, the students participate in "political theory talks," which last one hour and dwell on topics such as "party policies, goals of the party, lectures on international problems." In July, he said the main topic was President Kim's May visit to the Soviet Union.

The clothes So and students like him wear to school consist of navy blue pants, either a white or light blue shirt and a bright red scarf. This is the uniform of the Pioneers.

Children join the Pioneers at the age of 7 and remain members until they are 14. Then they become members of the Youth League, their "club" organization until they are 28.

When asked if membership in the Pioneers and Youth League is mandatory, a government official replied, "No, but everyone joins."

Activities of the two organizations, the official said, include "social-political discussions, cultural events, sports, camping and sightseeing."

The Pioneers are divided into two subgroups; the Green Guards and the Health Guards.

The Green Guards are assigned the job of keeping the school grounds clean and sweeping up trash on sidewalks and in parks near their homes.

The Health Guards must make sure good hygiene is practiced at school and at home.

When junior and senior high school students are not busy at their own schools in the afternoon, they go to Pyongyang's huge Children's and Students' Palace. Ten thousand students swarm in every day after classes to practice science, art, music, dance, gymnastics and sports.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Delegates to Pyongyang (Sep. 3 — Sep. 14)

Sep. 3

— A delegation of the Federation of Scientific and Technical Associations of Hungary headed by Soos Gabor, vice-Chairman of the federation and President of the Association of Agricultural Science of Hungary.

— A delegation of the Central Committee of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions headed by Werner Nass, vice-Director of a department of its Central Committee.

— A delegation of the Soviet APN News Agency headed by E.P. Roabtsev, its political analyst.

— A delegation of the Soviet young publishing officials headed by Viktor Andriyanov, Section Chief of the Soviet paper "Komsomolskaya Pravda".

— Balassy Laszlo, Hungarian writer and poet.

— Yves Guchet, prof. of Paris University No. 10 of France.

Sep. 4.

* A delegation of the Sandinist Centre of Workers of Nicaragua headed by its Secretary in Charge of International Affairs Francisco Gonzales.
* A delegation of the Ishikawa Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by its Chairman Yuzuru Shimazaki, Central Executive member of the party and member of the House of Representatives.
* A Hyogo, Japan prefectural delegation for supporting Korea's reunification headed by Shoji Motooka, representative member of the Hyogo, Japan, Prefectural People's Council for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Chairman of the Construction Standing Committee of the House of Councillors from the Socialist Party.
* A Japanese scholars delegation for the study of the Korean affairs headed by Jiro Suzuki, Honourary Professor at Tokyo Metropolitan University of Japan.

Sep. 6.

* A Poelten, Austria, friendship inspection group headed by Hindermeier Sepp.

Sep. 7.

* A government cultural delegation of the Republic of Tunisia headed by Skhiri Amara, Secretary General of the Cultural Committee.
* An Indian scholars' delegation headed by S.N. Srivastava, vice-Councillor of the University of Kumaun National of India.
* A scholars' delegation of Paris University No. 1 headed by its Professor Edmond Jouve, Bernard Chantebout, professor of Paris University No. 5., Filippo Mazzomis, professor of Teramo University, Italy, and Iran Rodriguez, professor of the Central University of Venezuela.
* Pekka Vaananen, Doctor of Political Science of Helsinki University and Finnish delegate for the study of the Juche idea.
* Djigui Camara, delegate for the study of the Juche idea of Guinea.
* A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Rafael Polanco, First vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.
* Licio Luzzatto, Chairman of the International Liason Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.
* A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of India headed by Kalp Nath Rai, Minister of State for Parliament.

Sep. 10.

* A delegation of the GDR paper "Neues Deutschland" headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Dieter Bruckner.

Sep. 11.

* Theam Jayanandana, Adviser of the Democratic Party of Thailand and former Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives.
* Philip Mangula, Member of the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and vice-Principal of Ideological College of the Party.

Sep. 14.

* A commerce delegation of China headed by Liu Yi, Minister of Commerce.
* V. Prakash, Director of the Regional Office of Science and Technique for Southeast Asia of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
* S.S. Puri, Assistant Director-General of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, and his party.
* A friendship visiting group of the Communist Party of China headed by Lin Ruo, Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the CPC.

(To be continued)

Shultz, Weinberger Allegedly Involved in Bechtel over S. Korean N-Reactor (5)

(Continued from the No. 1215 issue of The People's Korea)

Back in San Francisco, shortly after the meeting of September 20, 1980, with Sohn and Moon of Taihan Engineering, Harry Reinsch convened another meeting on the 23rd floor of Bechtel's headquarters building. Flown back from Seoul to attend were company employees who had knowledge of Cho's activities. Reinsch told them he did not want them to return to Korea. "We will send a nurse to pack up your wife and your children, and your household goods will be sent to you," he told Daniel Charboneau, who had translated the white paper for Sohn and Moon. When Charboneau balked and insisted on returning, according to the FBI informant, Reinsch then said, "I'll have to cheek it with my lawyer." The informant assumed Reinsch was referring to Bechtel general counsel Caspar Weinberger. Reinsch then left the room and returned ten minutes later with John Weiser, Weinberger's second in command, who succeeded Weinberger as general counsel at Bechtel. Weister overruled Reinsch and said that Charboneau could return to Korea and help his family move back to the U.S.

Weinberger, at the time, was Bechtel's top legal adviser and troubleshooter. He was also a vice president and a director of the Bechtel Group. "It was common knowledge among lawyers at Bechtel," said the FBI informant, "that anyone who didn't keep Weinberger informed would be on the street the next day." It was, however, not so common knowledge, according to a Bechtel consultant close to Weinberger, that "Cap wanted to know only what it was safe to know." So while Weinberger insisted on being completely informed by his staff about Bechtel's legal problems, it was all to be communicated in a way that could never land him in trouble. A central question raised by both our investigation and that of the FBI remains unanswered: on whose authority was Weiser acting – his own, Weinberger's, or someone else's?

The Case Goes to Justice

Procedurally, when the FBI receives notice that a crime has been committed, the bureau submits its findings to the Justice Department. If Justice Department lawyers agree that the case is worth pursuing, they order a full investigation. U.S. attorney Joseph Covington thought the Bechtel case was worth pursuing, and in October of 1983 he subpoenaed the Bechtel whistle-blower to appear before a federal grand jury in Washington. The informant, for personal reasons, was unable to be in Washington. He was, however, flown there in January of 1984 for meetings with FBI agent Fred Cundy. Toward the end of the second of two meetings, which lasted the better part of a day, Cundy telephoned Covington, who was in Houston working on another Foreign Corrupt Practices case.

"Yeah, there's something there all right," said Cundy. His informant didn't hear Covington's response, but shortly thereafter the case was transferred from Cundy to agent Tim Traylor. Transferred with the case were some of the following documents now in the FBI's Bechtel file:

- Bechtel's contract with Y.S. Cho.
- The U.S. Tax Court file on Cho, who has been charged by the IRS with failing to declare $34,000 paid to him by Taihan Engineering Company in 1979 and with declaring $146,000 of insufficiently documented expenses that same year.
- The affidavit of driver Kang Ki Won, given in Seoul to an agent of the IRS investigating Cho's 1979 tax return. The IRS turned the affidavit over to the FBI.
- The white paper from Moon and Sohn to Hany Reinsch.
- The dates, numbers and amounts of questionable checks written between September 27, 1979, and August 20, 1980, on Bechtel accounts at the Bank of America. The FBI has been informed that complete records of these transactions, estimated at well over $50,000, may be found in the Los Angeles office of Bechtel Power Corporation. These records should be carefully examined by the bureau because, if any of the checks were written on *project* accounts rather than on ordinary Bechtel bank accounts, the amounts would ultimately be billed to the client, KECO. And since KECO's nuclear projects are financed by the U.S. Export-Import Bank, the ultimate-victim of any fraud or malfeasance could be the U.S. taxpayer.

The Shultz Angle

Since the Bechtel file has been transferred, we have met twice with agents Traylor and Dan Sullivan, supervisor of the fraud division in the FBI's District of Columbia office. The two were quick to explain that they were bound by law not to discuss details of the case with us. They were clearly interested, though not terribly surprised, that we were looking into the possible involvement of Caspar Weinberger in the Korean bribery scandal. Traylor, however, was visibly shocked when we told him we were also investigating George Shultz. While Shultz's connection to the case seems more tenuous than Weinberger's, there is cause for further investigation.

As we explained to the FBI agents, some knowledge of Bechtel's corporate structure is necessary to understand why Shultz may be implicated. Bechtel is not really one company. It is many companies incorporated in different states of the U.S., and even in other countries, notably Panama. However, they are all controlled by one organization called the Bechtel Group of Companies, which has its own separate board of directors chaired by Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr. Various members of the Bechtel Group board are also "executive sponsors" of operational functions in the other Bechtel corporations.

Before he accepted his job as Secretary of State, George Shultz, who was vice chairman of the Bechtel Group board, was also the executive sponsor of the "internal auditing" division of Bechtel. Sullivan asked why that was significant, although he probably already knew. As his informant had told him, two separate internal audits had been canceled by Bechtel at the insistence of Yoon Sik Cho, one in January of 1980 and the other in June of the same year. Those audits would have revealed the large undocumented cash "advances" being paid to Cho. What agent Sullivan had no way of knowing, however, was that while Shultz may not have actually ordered the cancellations of the audits, as executive sponsor of the function, he ought to have been informed that they were canceled. In fairness to Shultz, though, it should be pointed out that he may not have been informed that the audits would have revealed the amount of cash funneled through Bechtel accounts to Cho.

As we go to press, the FBI and the Justice Department continue their investigation. The next step, should Covington feel there is enough evidence on which to build a case, is to take the matter before a federal grand jury and ask for indictments. We have no way of predicting whether or when that will happen. There is currently only one Foreign Corrupt Practices case, involving seven defendants, in federal court. By all indications, things move very slowly in that part of the federal judiciary. The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act is clearly not a high enforcement priority in the Reagan administration, and a violation of the act is felt by multinational executives, in moments of candor, to be only slightly more serious than a traffic ticket.

The act explicitly forbids any American corporation or its agents from making gifts of any value to foreign officials who are in a position to affect company business. And Cho's contract with Bechtel explicitly forbids him from violating the act. But this case is somewhat complicated by the fact that the law does not specifically forbid a corporation from giving a consultant all the cash and appliances he wants – no questions asked.

"There is bribery and there is bribery," said a San Francisco-based Bechtel engineer who claimed no knowledge of Cho's activity, but was not surprised when we asked about it. "If we give cash advances to a consultant whose job it is to make contacts for us and who uses the cash to open doors, are *we* bring or is *he* bribing?"

We raised this question with FBI agents Sullivan and Traylor Sullivan, who claims considerable experience with white-collar criminal investigations, said that it involved an interpretation of the act that remained unclear; that needed to be tested in court. It seems certain to be tested if the Bechtel case ever comes to trial. The law explictly forbids gifts to companies has "reason to know" that its employees or agents are involved in bribery, then the corporation is liable for their actions.

If it does come to trial, this case could create serious problems, not only for Justice but also for the State and Defense Departments. The U.S. maintains 40,000 troops and an estimated 250 atomic weapons in South Korea, and has joint operational authority over the 600,000-man Korean military. Since Caspar Weinberger became Secretary of Defense in 1981, South Korea's status as a U.S. ally has been upgraded from "significant" to "vital" to the U.S. national security. Under Weinberger – who has visited South Korea twice during his tenure at the Pentagon – the size of the annual "Team Spirit" military exercises staged by the U.S. and South Korea has continued to grow rapidly. Indicting Weinberger for a violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act now would be certain to seriously jeopardize that country. As FBI agent Sullivan explained to us, the intricacies of international relations often make enforcement of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act a "delicate matter."

Neither our own investigation nor, we suspect, the FBI's has gathered enough evidence to indict Weinberger or Shultz, although some action seems possible against Bechtel. "The FBI is bound by law," said Sullivan, "to follow *all* leads before closing a case." *Mother Jones* and the *Multinational Monitor* will follow the same principle. The reason we go to press now is to assure that the file on this case is not ordered closed, as quietly as it was opened, until all the evidence is examined. The investigation has reached a point where subpoena power and public exposure are required to move it along. We hope that by releasing the story now we will prompt other media organizations and congressional committees to join the inquiry.

In the meantime, Bechtel continues its hard sell in Korea, where the government is expected to open bids on reactors 11 and 12 sometime soon. But this time around, the company goes into the bidding process with a somewhat tarnished reputation as a result of the huge cost overruns it incurred on units 5, 6, 7 and 8. Negotiations with the Korean government over a joint venture in nuclear engineering recently fell through after Korean engineering companies protested to the government that such a venture would deprive Korean engineers of jobs.

But with many of its own nuclear engineers on permanent layoff, Bechtel is still anxious for work in Korea. Harry Reinsch was back in Seoul in February, this time accompanied by former U.S. Ambassador to Korea Philip Habib, who has been on the Bechtel payroll since 1981. Yoon Sik Cho, who continues as a $90,000-a-year Bechtel consultant, is still there to assist them.

(Concluded)

(Contind from page 1)

posing a Red Cross preliminary meeting on Nov. 20. **(See his letter on page 4)**

The south Korean side, responding to the DPRK proposal, acknowledged on Oct. 29 that it had received the proposal for the Nov. 20 preliminary meeting. It said that it agreed to send its representatives to Panmunjom for the Nov. 20 meeting.

Chairman Son also proposed sending three representatives and two aides to the preliminary session and said he was looking forward to an affirmative response from south Korean side.

He said: "We think resuming at an early date the north-south Red Cross talks by turning to account the precedent of the contacts and cooperation that were reached with much efforts between the Red Cross organizations of the two sides with the delivery and receipt of relief goods as an occasion constitutes a very urgent realistic demand for resolving the problem of alleviating the sufferings of the fellow countrymen dispersed and promoting the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of the nation.

"Hence, we deem it necessary to have a preliminary contact for the smooth resumption and progress of the full-dress talks."

The proposal was made after the south Korean Red Cross received relief goods from Pyongyang for its flood victims.

The Red Cross organizations of two sides held seven rounds of talks in Pyongyang and Seoul in 1972-73 to discuss ways of reuniting family members separated since the division of the Korean Peninsula after World War II.

The proposed preliminary talk may cover procedural matters such as the date of the 8th round of the talks, the composition of the delegation, the reaffirmation of the agenda items and other procedural matters, the KCNA reported.

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